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                       UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
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            CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA - SOUTHERN DIVISION
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             HONORABLE CORMAC J. CARNEY, U.S. DISTRICT JUDGE
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    UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
                       Plaintiff,
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                                              CERTIFIED TRANSCRIPT
 7
             VS.
                                             Case No.
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                                             8:17-cr-00103-CJC-1
    JOSEPH MARTIN GOVEY,
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                       Defendant.
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                         REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT OF
15
                        FURTHER PRETRIAL CONFERENCE
                        WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 2018
16
                                 2:03 P.M.
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                           SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA
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                     DEBBIE HINO-SPAAN, CSR 7953, CRR
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SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA; WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 24, 2018 1 2 9:05 A.M. 3 THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: Calling Item No. 2, 4 SACR 17-103, United States of America versus Joseph Martin 02:03PM 5 Govey. 6 Counsel, please state your appearances. 7 MR. MARRETT: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Brad Marrett for the United States. And with me at counsel table is 8 AUSA Gina Kong. 02:03PM 10 THE COURT: Good afternoon to both of you. MR. SCOTT: Good afternoon, Your Honor. Tim Scott 11 12 here with Mr. Govey. He is present before the Court in 13 custody. 14 THE COURT: Hello, Mr. Govey. Hello, Mr. Scott. 02:03PM 15 Okay. Well, on my list we have four items to talk about. 16 Maybe there's more items that you want to add. Why don't I 17 just get to my four. 18 First of all, one deals with Agent Paris's testimony. 19 I've gone through both sides' briefs. Let me tell you what my 02:04PM 20 thoughts are. Agent Paris should be able to testify regarding 21 drug distribution practices and methods including packaging and 22 quantities sold. He has 25 years of experience, participated 23 in over 1,000 investigations and spoken to hundreds of suspects 2.4 and cooperating witnesses. 02:04PM 25 His testimony is based on this extensive experience and

will be helpful to the jury in determining the critical issue of whether the meth seized was for distribution or Mr. Govey's own personal use.

I do not believe a Daubert hearing is necessary with respect to his testimony on these issues. But Agent Paris's testimony should not include giving a legal opinion whether the quantities involved were distribution or personal use quantities. That would not be helpful to the jury, and it would usurp the jury's function of determining whether the government has met its burden of proving Mr. Govey's guilt. In effect, he is saying that Mr. Govey is guilty of distributing methamphetamine if I allow the testimony in the form indicated in the briefs.

Agent Paris also should not be summarizing or highlighting or arguing the evidence that was seized in this case. Indeed,

I think he would be an improper summary witness, again,

usurping the jury's function.

So that's the line that I'm trying to walk. I don't know if it's an impossible one to walk, but as long as he's not talking about the actual evidence in this case, it would seem to be fair and appropriate, because a jury is not going to understand distribution of meth, how it's packaged, baggies, pay/owe sheets. He's not — the jury is not going to understand what is a personal use; someone lights up meth, how many grams or percentage of grams. They're not going to know

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          that. At least I hope they don't know that. And they're not
          going to have familiarity with the quantity if it's sold.
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          where I think it crosses the line and it's improper legal
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          conclusions and opinions, if he's going to start to say, "They
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          seized this much. Was that for Mr. Govey's personal use or was
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          it for distribution?" that's improper. I'm not comfortable
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          with that at all. That's that issue.
                     MR. SCOTT: Your Honor, can I make a comment on that
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          issue?
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                     THE COURT: I think what would be more efficient is
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          if I go -- because the brass knuckles and what I'm calling the
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          gang evidence, I understand they're going to try to get this
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          through Agent Paris. So it might be better if I got all of it.
          And then I'll give everybody an opportunity to clarify or
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          explain things.
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                     MR. SCOTT: Very good.
                     THE COURT: The brass knuckles evidence I don't
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          think is relevant, quite frankly. And I'm a little surprised
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          that the agent and the government would try to get that in.
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          just smacks of character evidence to me. It's not evidence of
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          drug distribution, it's not unique to drug crimes. I mean, I
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          see actually more semiautomatic weapons involved in drug
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          distribution cases than I see brass knuckles. I think it's
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          going to be very difficult for the jury, if not impossible, to
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          consider this evidence for proper purposes, not improper
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character purposes, specifically that Mr. Govey is a dangerous person.

And then my feeling is the same with respect to the gang markings. Again, this is not a gang case. The charges are not gang charges. I realize, and that's one of the issues I do want to get clarification from the defense, and this, I think, will pertain to the next motion dealing with vindictive prosecution and punishment, is I don't see how I'm going to be able to keep out gang evidence.

But with that said, if it comes in, it's going to be for a proper purpose. It's not going to come in as character evidence. And I believe with respect to this motion and the discrete piece of evidence that Mr. Scott and Mr. Govey are attacking, this is character.

Then the third issue is the vindictive prosecution and sentences of punishment. And it's kind of been an evolving process for me. I don't believe I've said anything inconsistent with what my current thoughts are on this subject, but I'm open to be persuaded either way on this issue.

The line that I've tried to walk is if an Orange County Sheriff deputy or an Orange County Sheriff investigator is a percipient witness, like Deputy Larson or Investigator Beeman, the defense can cross-examine them regarding any motive or bias they have against Mr. Govey. And if that motive or bias is based on or relates to the informant scandal or Mr. Govey's

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02:10PM 25 2012 case, so be it, it's going to come in.

What I'm trying to say and at least it's more clear in my mind, I don't see this case being Dekraai 2 and calling witnesses to prove up the informant scandal and any wrongdoing by the Orange County Sheriff's Department if it isn't directly linked to a percipient witness in this case.

My understanding is Deputy Larson and Deputy Beeman are percipient witnesses in this case. Defense has a right to elicit any motive or bias that any witness has as does the government on any witness the defense may call. And if that motive or bias is grounded in the informant scandal, again, so be it. There's nothing I can do about it.

I agree with you, Mr. Marrett, but I don't want us to be talking by one another. We're not here to say that you and the U.S. Attorney's Office has a vindictive motive against Mr. Govey. You're not a percipient witness. But if it's a percipient witness, it's coming in.

And again, I don't know what exactly the defense has in mind, but if part of the motive and bias deals with punishment and the fact that you have mandatory minimums in federal court, and that deals with punishment, the defense wants to bring it in, they can.

And Mr. Scott, we had a discussion, it wasn't a debate, it was discussion -- you know, it's a two-edged sword, you know. I -- I'm going to leave it to you and Mr. Govey to do the

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1 defense. I'm not here to armchair quarterback you and But, you know, Public Enemy Number One, the Aryan 2 micromanage. Brotherhood, mandatory minimums is pretty scary stuff. And I 3 can give limiting instructions, and I'm prepared to give 4 02:13PM 5 limiting instructions, but, you know, I don't know if you're 6 going to get the bang for the buck for that. So I don't know 7 exactly how you need to -- or want to present it. But at a very simple level, and I hope you at least -- you 8 might not agree with me, Mr. Marrett, but where I'm trying to 02:13PM 10 walk the line is a percipient witness has to answer questions 11 about any motive or bias he or she might have. That's pretty fundamental Rules of Evidence, and I can't keep it out. And if 12 13 that deals with punishment, mandatory minimums, deals with the informant scandal, deals with asserting your Fifth Amendment 14 02:14PM 15 rights, it is what it is. It's coming in. 16 MR. MARRETT: Can I address the motion, Your Honor? 17 I think you said you had four points. 18 I had four. And the fourth is just -- I THE COURT: 19 don't want us to forget it -- is if the defense is going to 02:14PM 20 probe with percipient witnesses, the motive or bias, then I do 21 believe gang evidence of Public Enemy Number One and the Aryan 22 Brotherhood, the jury is going to hear about it. And I have 23 some proposed language dealing with the limiting instruction 24 that I would give to the jury during jury selection, at the 02:14PM 25 beginning of the trial, during the trial, and at the end of the

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          trial.
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                     MR. MARRETT: So I'm going to try to take these in
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          order, Your Honor.
                So just I just want to make sure that I'm clear as to the
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          Court's ruling regarding Special Agent Paris's testimony. And
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          I suppose that would -- it would apply to any expert testimony
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          on the subject.
                     THE COURT: True. And just so we're all clear,
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          these are my tentatives. I was looking forward to hearing
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          everybody's thoughts. So if I change, I don't want anybody to
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          say, "Oh, he's flip-flopping."
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                     MR. MARRETT: Understood, Your Honor. And so I may
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          have just misunderstood what the Court was saying, but what I
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          understand the Court to be -- its tentative ruling is that the
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          witness cannot opine on the ultimate issue of whether the 44
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          grams -- net grams were for the purposes of distribution.
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                                 That's correct. And just so we're
                     THE COURT:
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          clear, I'm not commingling the 704 issue with the 702 issue.
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          My issue is a 702, 403 issue. 704, I understand, is the issue
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          about a person's mental state. That's not what I'm talking
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          about.
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                What I'm talking about here is it cannot be a legal
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          conclusion that the jury needs to make, and it would not be
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          helpful for the jury to hear the expert say Mr. Govey's guilty.
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          Because that's, in effect, if I'm understanding your disclosure
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correctly, you're basically saying Mr. Govey had the 37.5 grams
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          to -- and that was obviously for distribution purposes, not
          personal use. I think that's an improper legal conclusion.
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                     MR. MARRETT: And so -- and I suppose we're talking
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          about potentially dangerous line-drawing scenarios here. But I
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          think if I'm hearing the Court correctly, the Court is going to
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          allow the experts to testify as to the ultimate issue of intent
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          to distribute and the expert's opinion as to what items are,
          say tools of the trade for somebody who's distributing drugs
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          and why that's indicative of an intent to distribute.
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                     THE COURT: Yes. Based on his experience, not on
          the facts of this case. Because he's not -- as I understand,
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          he's not a percipient witness in this case. He wasn't
          involved; correct?
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                     MR. MARRETT: Right. He was not a percipient
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          witness.
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                     THE COURT: So if he wants to talk about, "Okay,
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          I've done hundreds of drug cases, investigations. I've talked
          to hundreds of people. This is how you distribute meth.
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          is the quantities. This is the packaging. This is the pay/owe
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          sheets, indicia of distribution," I think that's proper.
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                And Mr. Scott can cross-examine as aggressively as he
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          wants on those opinions. If you want to ask him about, "Okay,
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          what is the most amount of drugs that you've seen an individual
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          possess? What is the least amount of drugs that you've seen an
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individual or suspect distribute? What in your experience in these cases talking to people is a usable amount of meth?"

That's okay.

And then you, in closing argument, you're going to have to, you know, connect the dots, so to speak. You're going to have to say, "Okay, you heard this agent say this is what a usable quantity is, and you heard him when he said what a distributable amount is, and Mr. Govey was found with this amount, he had it for distribution."

Mr. Scott's going to do the opposite. He may be able to elicit testimony that relatively speaking for DEA cases, 37 grams, with all due respect, doesn't seem to be a lot. I have many, many more cases where the quantities are much, much larger. And for whatever it's worth, it's not my place, it's — there must be a story why Mr. Govey is here in Federal Court, because I'm having a hard time believing it's over 37.5 grams. That's not an international cartel distribution, assuming it's a distribution. That sounds like he's doing it for friends and acquaintances.

But you have the right to bring the charges. That's your job, it's not my job. But like I -- I don't think I'm saying anything that's shocking you. I remember one of our earlier hearings I was wondering about the quantity of drugs here, wow, we're making this a big federal case over this quantity, and that surprised me.

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1 MR. MARRETT: Well, I mean certainly, Your Honor, we do bring cases that have much larger quantities involved. 2 3 quantities involved here are still substantial quantities that are, in the government's view, distribution quantities. So, 4 02:20PM 5 you know, I don't think it takes away from the seriousness of 6 the offense that it's not a multi-kilo case. I think it's 7 still a large quantity that, you know, merits the prosecution here. 8 THE COURT: And that's -- and I don't mean any 02:21PM 10 disrespect. That is your call. I'm just -- this case, we got 11 to now deal with the informant scandal. We have to deal with a 12 deputy, sworn police officer asserting his Fifth Amendment 13 rights. We got -- I've had to now sign off on a protective order where you have to review and disclose to the defense 14 02:21PM 15 confidential information about the federal investigation of the 16 Orange County Sheriff's and DA's office. I mean, that's pretty 17 serious stuff. And I'm not saying in any way you're 18 compromising that investigation. I sure hope you're not. But, 19 you know, I sure hope Mr. Govey's worth it. That's my point. 02:21PM 20 MR. MARRETT: Sure. And I guess, Your Honor, at the 21 risk of skipping over your second point, a few of the things 22 the Court touched on bleed into the third point, which is the 23 motion the government filed about excluding reference to or 24 arguing about vindictive prosecution and the, you know, 02:22PM 25 punishment in this case.

I think, you know -- I do want to be clear that the government's not seeking to relitigate the Court's prior rulings. Obviously we made our motion. The Court made its rulings about the percipient witnesses and their potential biases and potential motives, but there is a -- and I think where the line needs to be drawn, and this is the purpose of filing the motion that we did, is that the line needs to be drawn at the point where the deputies are making charging recommendations to the DA.

Because at the point that the DA is determining at least initially in the State case whether to bring charges and then from there whether the case is referred to a federal agency and referred to the U.S. Attorney's Office, all of that is a question about the motivations for the prosecution itself. And that's not something that a percipient witness is going to have knowledge about to testify to.

THE COURT: Stop you there, because you just said something that I don't know whether it's true. If you're -- if what you just said there is true, that these percipient witnesses had no involvement in these charges being referred to the feds and then the feds prosecuting, then I think you and I have an agreement, Mr. Marrett. Let me repeat that. We have an agreement. But that's not my understanding. That's the problem.

Now maybe Mr. Scott is now more informed and knows stuff,

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          but I recall Mr. Scott telling me that Investigator Beeman was
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          involved in the referral. And if that's the case, then I don't
          see how I can keep that out because that is part of the motive
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          or bias.
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                     MR. MARRETT: Well, and I guess I think there's
          still the issue, Your Honor, of the fact that it was discussed
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          or referred to a federal agency. There is further
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          decision-making that goes on before the U.S. Attorney's Office
          accepts the case and decides to prosecute a case going forward.
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                     THE COURT: I agree, but that's a separate point,
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          Mr. Marrett. I want you to understand, it's the witness's
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          motive or bias. What the witness did to try to get Mr. Govey,
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          it's not your conduct, it's not the fed's conduct, it's the
          percipient witness's conduct.
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                     MR. MARRETT: Well, what I'm saying, Your Honor, is
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          that it's -- the decision whether to prosecute the case or not
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          is solely with the U.S. Attorney's Office. It's not -- it's
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          not influenced by who brought the case or what their
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          motivations were for bringing the case.
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                     THE COURT: And I would agree with you it's not a
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          defense to the charges, but it is an issue of motive or bias
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          that the jury needs to be told about.
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                     MR. MARRETT: And so I think, Your Honor, and this
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          was one of the points we raised in our motion, is that to the
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          extent the defense is allowed to get into the motive or bias, I
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think in fairness the government should be able to rebut that by bringing in evidence of why the charges were brought to rebut that motive or bias, and that evidence would include things like defendant's prior criminal history and other evidence that — the convictions that the Court has said aren't coming in. I think in fairness, the government needs to use that evidence to rebut the bias that defense is suggesting is present.

THE COURT: Maybe. And that was the basis of my comment earlier to Mr. Scott, is that this is a two-edged sword. And I say "maybe" if it goes through the percipient witness. If the percipient witness knows about Mr. Govey's past, which I assume Agent Beeman did -- Investigator Beeman did, then I agree with you. You got to take the good and the bad.

And that's what I was trying to tell Mr. Scott is he's got a decision to make. Because if Agent Beeman -- excuse me, Investigator Beeman is this link to the informant scandal and to Mr. Govey and the motive and bias, then what he's doing, what he knows, what he says, it's all relevant for the motive or bias. And it would seem to me if Investigator Beeman is recommending to the feds that they take the case, he probably knows who Mr. Govey is, and he probably knows about his background.

And whether it's true or not doesn't matter. That's his

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          frame of mind. That's what he's thinking. So it's not being
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          offered for the truth, it's being offered to show motive, bias,
          impact on the listener. So I agree with you, it comes in,
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          including punishment.
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                     MR. MARRETT: And so let me back up a second, Your
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          Honor, because as far as -- you know, the government's not
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          going to be calling Investigator Beeman in its case in chief.
          He's not actually a percipient -- I understand the defense
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          intends to call him, but he's not a percipient witness to the
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          search, to the recovery of the evidence which is being charged
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          in this case. And so --
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                     THE COURT: You can't split hairs that way. He was
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          called to the scene. Why was he called to the scene?
                                                                  Why was
          he at the scene? He talked to Mr. Govey. He has a right to
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          call him. I can't -- I'm not going to exclude him.
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                     MR. MARRETT: Understood, Your Honor. I think what
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          is -- I mean, what I'm trying to at least make a record on,
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          Your Honor, is Deputy Larson, the other deputies that were in
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          the room that conducted the search, that went to the house for
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          the probation check, the reasons they went to the house, the
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          evidence that they recovered and found, that's the prosecution
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          in this case. Those are the facts that go to the defendant's
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          quilt.
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                Investigator Beeman's presence happens after all of that
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          during interviews at the house. And if he's brought in -- it
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          sounds like perhaps this is what the defense is suggesting --
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          that he's brought in solely to further a prosecution against
          Mr. Govey. That goes directly to and solely to a motive for a
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          vindictive prosecution. If that's the defense's theory, that
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          needs to be raised in a pretrial proceeding and not presented
          to the jury at trial because that -- it's an improper purpose
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          to -- for calling Investigator Beeman to testify solely about,
          well, why was this case brought against Mr. Govey? Why was it
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          referred to the federal government? Is it because there's more
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          severe sentences? That's all that I anticipate
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          Investigator Beeman would be able to testify about. Because
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          all the other evidence and facts he wasn't present there for,
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          he wasn't part of the search. He's not part of any of the
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          evidence of defendant's quilt in this case. And so although
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          he's percipient in the sense that he was at the scene that
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          day --
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                     THE COURT: And he talked to Mr. Govey in connection
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          with this case.
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                     MR. MARRETT: And he talked with Mr. Govey in
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          connection with this case. But none of that is being put in
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          the government's case in chief to prove the defendant's quilt.
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                     THE COURT: I understand that. I understand that.
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          But what -- I'm frustrated because I don't seem to be clear
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          with you is you get to call your witnesses; defense gets to
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          call their witnesses. And as long as Investigator Beeman is on
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the scene and talking to Mr. Govey in connection with this case, he is a percipient witness and they have the right to call him.

MR. MARRETT: And, Your Honor, I'm not trying to argue against you. I'm making my record. I think -- you know, I understand what the Court's ruling is, and I'm not trying to frustrate the Court.

THE COURT: No, I guess you will not frustrate me as long as you convey to me that it is clear what I'm trying to say, and if I'm not, please tell me, because you need to talk to your witnesses. And I don't want them volunteering any of the information that shouldn't be coming out. And I'm hoping at the end of today at least we have an understanding of what the lines are. And I'm going to be the first to say the lines might be difficult. And the line that I'm trying to draw here is percipient witness.

If it's a percipient witness, both sides can deal with the motive/bias issue. And if that involves the informant scandal, so be it. If that involves punishment, so be it. If that involves Mr. Govey's 2012 case in State Court, so be it. But what we're not going to do is call witnesses that have no percipient knowledge about anything to do with this case.

Even though they might have a lot to do with the informant scandal or individuals other than Mr. Govey or the federal investigation, we're not going to have a *Dekraai* 2. We're not

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          here to try the informant scandal, the DA's office or the
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          sheriff's department. That's not the purpose. But if there's
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          any witness who has percipient knowledge and has a motive or
          bias against Mr. Govey, he's going to have -- that's going to
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          have to be talked about by both sides.
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                     MR. MARRETT: And I think I understand what the
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          Court's saying. I think it's clear the Court's ruling on that.
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                     THE COURT: Okay.
                     MR. MARRETT: The other -- I did want to touch
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          briefly on the point about the punishment and sentencing --
          potential sentence in this case. And I think, you know, as we
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          put forth in the brief, I think as a general matter the law's
          pretty clear that that's not relevant. It shouldn't be put in
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          front of the jury.
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                To the extent that the defense's argument is that this
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          goes to motive because they know that in federal cases there
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          are more severe punishments, I think that could be said for
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          almost any case that's adopted from the State prosecuting
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          agencies by the federal government. And I think that it's a,
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          you know, dangerous precedent to be setting, that that's motive
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          evidence that comes in every single case.
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                     THE COURT: But if that is the motive or one of the
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          factors that Investigator Beeman was thinking about when he was
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          supposedly recommending that the feds prosecute Mr. Govey, if
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          the defense want to bring that out, again, it's a two-edged
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sword, but they're free to do that because that played a role on why he did what he did. And like I said, it's a two-edged sword.

Maybe the jury's going to like Investigator Beeman. Maybe they're going to say, you know, "Good for you. You made that recommendation." And that's the concern I have for Mr. Govey is, you know, I could see this helping his cause and discrediting the credibility of the government's witnesses or the percipient witnesses, but it could also backfire where they like Investigator Beeman. I mean, I don't know. But that's not my call. That's going to be the jury's call. I just have to make sure that everybody has a fair shot at this, so to speak, and that any motive or bias of any percipient witness is That's as simple as that to me. exposed.

motion in limine regarding the brass knuckles. So I think -- I want to be clear because when the Court was discussing its tentative, it was focusing on the piece of the intent to

with the Court, a number of them talk about weapons being circumstantial evidence of intent to distribute. Some of the cases talk specifically about brass knuckles or other types of weapons that aren't just semiautomatic pistols. And the government's position is that the brass knuckles are indicative

02:33PM 5 6 7 8 02:33PM 10 11 12 13 14 MR. MARRETT: Okay. So this was the last one is the 02:34PM 15 16 17 18 19 distribute element. 02:34PM 20 The cases that we cited in the opposition that we filed 21 22

of something that people distributing drugs use, and it demonstrates an intent on the part of Mr. Govey to distribute the drugs that he had in his possession.

THE COURT: Mr. Marrett, you're walking a real dangerous line. I mean, you know what circuit we're in? are very critical. And I've had some recent cases where they've been critical of what you get in through experts. And judges in this courthouse have been reversed with experts. You got to be very careful what you try to get in through an expert.

And, you know, again, usually in the cases that I've had, we're dealing with much greater quantities. And there's a weapons charge in addition to the drug charge. So that evidence about the weapon and laser scopes and everything, that's coming in.

You're trying to -- I -- it just is -- it's not passing my smell test. The brass knuckles is you're just trying to dirty up Mr. Govey. And I'm quite frankly surprised and, to a certain extent, disappointed that a federal agent would say he's a drug dealer because he's got brass knuckles.

I don't know if you're aware, but there was an e-mail that just came around that they were -- there was two jurors within the last week or two weeks in Los Angeles, they had brass knuckles that were detected and withheld at the scan by security. I've seen brass knuckles in a life before this job.

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          It's -- a lot of people have them. They're not supposed to
                      It's illegal to have them. But that is your
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          have them.
          evidence that Mr. Govey is a drug dealer; he had brass
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          knuckles?
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                     MR. MARRETT: Well, of course, that's not our only
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          evidence, Your Honor. And I think -- first of all, I want to
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          be clear that it's not coming in through our expert. I mean,
          this is evidence that was recovered in the room. It will come
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          in through the deputies testifying that they seized it as part
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          of the evidence in the case.
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                     THE COURT: Not if I say -- well, first of all, the
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          motion was -- at least it was teed up with me is that
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          Agent Paris was going to say that this is indicia of drug
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          distribution, and I say "no." And if it's not coming in
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          through the agent, you're saying now, "When we search, this is
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          the stuff we seized, " I'm not inclined to allow you to even say
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          anything of that, nor am I inclined to allow you to talk about
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          the white supremacist's writings and box and stuff. Because
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          again, that's going to be character evidence.
                     MR. MARRETT: Well, I think -- let me talk about
02:37PM 20
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          these two things separately because I think what the expert is
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          going to testify is that weapons are a common tool used by drug
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          traffickers to either protect their drugs or to enforce their
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          drug debts. And in argument, we'll be able to argue that the
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          presence of weapons in this case is circumstantial evidence of
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defendant's intent to distribute the drugs that he possessed.

And I think that's a completely fair and correct argument to make that wouldn't be reversible error under the Ninth Circuit even. And so it is probative of the defendant's intent in this case. It's one of the circumstantial pieces of evidence that go to proving the defendant's intent.

Separately the box on the outside, it has defendant's moniker written on it. On the inside it had the brass knuckles found. And on the bottom of the inside it has his name, and it has the reference "White Power" on it.

THE COURT: But first of all, I think it's very prejudicial if -- if Mr. Govey contests possession of the meth, you and I would probably be on the same page. But you have no dispute over ownership and possession of the meth. Since you have no dispute about that, what -- I just find it not that -- that's the best evidence that he's distributing drugs? He has brass knuckles? I would say the more logical inference is he's protecting his own drugs if he wants to use them. He doesn't want anybody else trying to take them. Or he's using them for other activities dealing with any gangs that he's affiliated with.

And why I raise that is it's not for me to weigh the strength of the evidence, but I have a 403 call. And that is just jumping out at me that this is — could be used by the jury for improper character purposes.

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So again, I'm inclined to keep out the "white supremacist" language, "evil," "666," "brass knuckles" on 403 grounds, because I think it's going to be very difficult, if not impossible, for the jury to use it for proper purposes and not improper character purposes.

And again, I reiterate, you respectfully disagree with me, and it sounds like you think I'm out to lunch here, but I'm having a hard time believing a federal agent with DEA is going to come into this court and say he's a drug dealer because he had brass knuckles. I don't know what his experience is, but I can — I've seen brass knuckles thousands of times in life and as a judge. And it's not — very rarely have I seen brass knuckles with drug cases.

I've seen brass knuckles with gangs. I've seen brass knuckles with white supremacist organizations. I've seen brass knuckles in theft cases. I've seen brass knuckles in assault/battery cases. I mean, I can go on and on. It's not unique to drug distribution cases.

MR. MARRETT: Well, Your Honor, I do want to go back to one thing that you had mentioned is that the defense is not challenging possession of the methamphetamine in this case. The defense, at least to my understanding, is challenging possession of other items in the room including the computer that was in the room, which is part of the evidence in — that the government's going to offer in the case as to the second

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count in the Indictment. And so there is still a dispute over possession of items in the room.

The box, the fact that it contained personal effects that the defendant had brass knuckles, has his name written all over That's relevant to establishing possession of all the items in the room.

THE COURT: Well, so would the drugs. If you have the drugs, which you say is a large enough quantity for serious distribution, right, why do you need a frickin' box with his initials on it? And I don't see -- again, it's a 403 balancing for me. You know, maybe it has some minimum probative value. I'm not fighting you on that. What I'm fighting you on is it has undue prejudicial effect. And it's just bringing character evidence front and center.

MR. MARRETT: So I think, No. 1, as far as the brass knuckles themselves, I don't think there's anything inherently prejudicial about brass knuckles. The jury -- the Court can give the jury a limiting instruction that they're only to be used for the purposes of determining defendant's intent in this case or defendant's possession of other items in the room.

And as to the box itself, I think, you know, part of the probative value here, Your Honor, is although they're not distributing the possession of the drugs, although there are other -- a few other items in the room with his name on it, he is challenging the possession of the computer in the room. So

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1 it's the collective value that all of the other items found in 2 the room are his. It makes it more probative or more likely 3 that the computer was also his. And so that's -- it's not just the probative value, the 4 02:43PM 5 piece by itself, but it's the collective probative value that 6 all the other evidence points to the computer and the other 7 items in the room belonging to him. THE COURT: Well, we'll hear what Mr. Scott has to 8 I guess I've argued enough with you. say. 02:44PM 10 MR. MARRETT: All right. Thank you, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: Okay. Mr. Scott. 12 MR. SCOTT: Thank you, Your Honor. I'll try to maintain sort of the same order that the Court laid out and 13 14 focus on the things that I think are still of concern or in 02:44PM 15 dispute as far as I'm concerned. And I say that without 16 suggesting that the Court has said anything other than the 17 tentative rulings. I'm not being presumptuous in terms of 18 finality, but at the same time I don't want to snatch defeat 19 from the jaws of victory. So I want to steer my comments 02:44PM 20 around things where I think I ought to. 21 In terms of Agent Paris and the Daubert hearing, I would 22 start by saying that I agree with the Court insofar as I think 23 based on the experience and training that's been laid out in 24 the papers, that this agent should be able to testify about

things like pay/owe sheets and packaging and common tactics and

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so forth. I think that's -- you know, I can cross-examine on that. I may or may not agree with his conclusions, but I think that's fair game in the battle of the experts.

The specific concern -- and I also agree with that legal line, although I think it's sometimes easier to say than it is to perform in court that line in terms of him saying, "This is a personal use amount," or "This is a distributable amount." Certainly it would be on the wrong side of the line, I think, for him to say the drugs that Mr. Govey had in this case were clearly for distribution. I think that everyone is sort of on the same page that that's across the line.

THE COURT: I'm not sure we were all on the same page. You and I are on the same page.

MR. SCOTT: Some of us are. And again, I say that not to be at the expense of Mr. Marrett, but I think what I'm hearing and my argument certainly is that that would be on the wrong side of the line at least in terms of the Court's tentative.

THE COURT: Yeah. And Mr. Marrett's a big boy, he

can take the criticism as I can take the criticism. I was only

trying to belabor the point because he needs to talk to his

expert and I don't want this to come out. I want him staying

away from the evidence that was seized in this case. Because

then he's doing the jury's job or he's doing his job in closing

argument. He's got to connect the dots.

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                     MR. SCOTT: So here's where it gets a little bit
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          trickier. If we assume that that first part is clearly on the
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          wrong side of the line, I can envision it not being too
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          difficult for an experienced agent to do a pretty simple end
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          run around that concern and say, "Well, let me give you a
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          hypothetical where there's 37.7 grams" --
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                     THE COURT:
                                 There's going to be no hypotheticals.
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                     MR. SCOTT: Okay.
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                     THE COURT:
                                 I'm interrupting you because I agree
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          with you, I'm not going to allow that, and you need to object.
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          No.
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                     MR. SCOTT: Okay.
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                     THE COURT: He's only going to testify about his
          experience and if there is some -- okay, "What is the typical
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          amount that you see dealers sell to users? And what is the
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          least amount that you've seen a dealer distribute or have in
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          his or her possession? And what is the largest amount?" And
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          you'll probably ask the opposite, "What is the largest amount
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          you've seen a user possess for his or her own personal use?"
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          Those questions are fair.
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                     MR. SCOTT: So here's where it gets a little
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                     So I'm glad we at least resolved the hypothetical
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          issue. I think it gets a little trickier because I'm trying to
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          learn about Agent Paris. And I read some of his prior
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          testimony. And from what I've seen, it often goes something
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along the lines of, "Agent Paris, let me ask you this:
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          would you consider a personal use amount of narcotics?"
                And then he says something to the effect of, "Well, the
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          DEA considers as much as a 20th of a gram to be a personal use
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          amount. That's one dose, like if a doctor were to prescribe
          you amphetamines for weight loss, let's say. But what I do in
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          the subtext is, you know, just to be very fair and conservative
          is I allow for tolerance and addiction and, you know, the need
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          to get high. So I'm going to say a tenth of a gram is a
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          personal use amount. That's one dose."
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                And then it sort of cascades into the math, "Well, how
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          many grams are in an ounce?"
                "Well, there's 28 grams in an ounce," and then it goes on.
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          So this many grams would be, you know, thousands and thousands
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          of doses.
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                The concern I have specifically with that, and I'm trying
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          to cabin this to this specific testimony, "The DEA says 1/20th
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          of a gram; I say it's 1/10th of a gram."
                "Well, where do you get that from?"
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                I think that it would be a closer call, and, in fact, I
          think it's probably legitimate for him to say, "I've
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          interviewed a thousand drug users, addicts, and they tell me,
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          'I smoke a tenth of a gram a day,' or 'I smoke a tenth of a
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          gram at a time.'" So be it.
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                In fact, we've proposed a counter expert who's an
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1 addiction therapist to combat that kind of testimony to say, 2 "You know, in my experience, you know, regular heavy users tend 3 to -- they can use several grams a day easy. That happens all the time." And I think that's fair game obviously. But to say 4 5 because doctors prescribe amphetamines in 1/20th of a milligram 6 capsules, and I'm just going to double that to be fair, I don't 7 think that that passes muster under Daubert for the street use of methamphetamine to get high and then to use that as a 8 springboard into the argument that obviously this was for 02:50PM 10 distribution, because it's so much higher than that. 11 THE COURT: I'll give Mr. Marrett a chance to 12 respond, but I agree with you. And I'm not agreeing with you 13 quickly. I was thinking the exact same thing. I thought that 14 would be another area where I think we need to stay out of. Or 02:50PM 15 my other option is I'm going to have to bring you back here and 16 we're going to have to have a Daubert hearing. And I was 17 hoping to avoid a Daubert hearing because I think at the end of 18 the day I'm going to have to exclude it. 19 If Mr. Marrett is adamant about asking the agent those 02:51PM 20 questions, then we'll have to have a Daubert hearing. But I'm 21 parroting what you said because I thought the same thing, is if 22 it's based on his own personal observations, it's okay. But if 23 it's just some part of a DEA manual, or it's just what 24 prescribed doses of legal prescriptions are, that doesn't seem 02:51PM 25 to me to be a reliable method or practice, and I don't think it

would survive the Daubert challenge.

But if the government isn't willing to agree to that, we'll have to have a Daubert hearing and we'll have to schedule it and see where it goes. But my hope is that we don't have to.

MR. SCOTT: Well, consistent with the maximum that I said at the beginning, I'm going to move on, then, from that topic and go to the vindictive prosecution argument. And I just want to make clear, and I think the Court was alluding to the same questions to Mr. Marrett, my theory is not that this case should be dismissed for vindictive prosecution, that this is like a Rule 12 motion.

And I'm not accusing Mr. Marrett of himself having some sort of animus against Mr. Govey or even necessarily United States Attorney's Office having an animus against Mr. Govey. Those would be legal issues. This is the factual issue against Investigator Beeman and Bryan Larson. Anything that I'm going to try to do is related to these witnesses.

But as the Court correctly pointed out, that may include me talking about their motivations. And I am mindful -- you know, these are difficult calls to make -- I am mindful of the Court's, you know, caution or suggestion that, you know, it could be dangerous waters getting into the minimum mandatories and things like that. So I accept that. And if I go there, then I quess the record will reflect it's with eyes open.

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THE COURT: Okay.

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MR. SCOTT: So I do appreciate that.

What I am going to try to avoid, though, because I think the Court makes a great point, I don't necessarily think it's to Mr. Govey's benefit to spend a great deal of time talking about the Aryan Brotherhood and Public Enemy Number One and swastikas. I think with some focus and precision on my part — and it's my responsibility to do that, I think I can still present evidence of some bias on the sheriff's part and the portions of the jail incidents that relate to Mr. Govey alone, not the Dekraai 2 or 3, but as it relates to Mr. Govey and his involvement with these deputies. I think I can do that in a way that doesn't lead me to be talking about gangs and white supremacy and all that.

You know, if it's some point I open the door and the government can persuade the Court that I have opened the door, then so be it, but I want to state my intention at the beginning that certainly, you know, I'm not going to leave my chin on that issue, and I'm going to do my level best to stay short of that line even if reasonable minds may differ on where that line is.

So I'm basically complying with the Court's request before that I should be clear about my strategies, vis-à-vis gangs or no gangs beforehand. So I'm trying to say I'm not planning on getting into gangs. If I cross the line, I cross the line.

But I'm not trying to.

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THE COURT: And I do appreciate that. But for planning purposes, Mr. Scott -- and I understand your position, and I say that respectfully -- I do understand what you're doing. But for preparation, I've got to determine how do I deal with this issue, if at all, during jury selection, preliminary instructions. It seems to me even with your strategic -- your hopeful strategic questioning of just two witnesses on this subject, if the evidentiary hearing we had with Deputy Larson was any indication, the Aryan Brotherhood, Public Enemy Number One is going to come up.

I feel since it's going to come up, I need to tell the jury something about that. I have -- just to put it on the table now, I have a proposed instruction that I would give, and I'm not wedded to this. What I'm wed to is I think I have to say something to the jury on that. Because when they hear "Aryan Brotherhood" or they hear "white supremacist gang" and they hear a person from law enforcement saying Mr. Govey's part of that or is involved with that, that's not good for him. And I want to make sure that this jury does not use that for character purposes.

So what I was going to propose, and I'll read it real slow, this would be during jury selection, but we would dupe and revise it for the instructions before, during and after the case. (Reading:)

"If on the jury, you may hear evidence 1 2 regarding Public Enemy Number One, the Aryan 3 Brotherhood and other street or prison gangs, you may consider this evidence only for the limited 4 02:56PM 5 purpose of determining whether any witness from the Orange County Sheriff's Department has a bias or 6 7 motive against the defendant in determining the 8 credibility and believability of that witness. You may not consider this evidence for any other 02:56PM 10 purpose. 11 "It is not a crime for a person to be a 12 member of a gang or to be associated with a person 13 who is a member of a gang; therefore, if a juror" -- "therefore, if a juror, you may not 14 02:57PM 15 conclude from this evidence that any " -- "that the 16 defendant is a person of bad character because of such membership or association, or that the 17 18 defendant has a disposition to commit any of the 19 crimes charged in the First Superseding Indictment 02:57PM 20 because of such membership or association." 21 I'm -- you want me to read it again? 22 MR. SCOTT: Sure. Maybe one more time. 23 THE COURT: It's handwritten because I just came up 24 with it before I took the bench because you guys were hitting 02:57PM 25 me with a lot of stuff last minute. (Reading:)

"If on the jury, you may hear evidence regarding Public Enemy Number One, the Aryan Brotherhood and of other street or prison gangs, you may consider this evidence only for the limited purposes of determining whether any witness from the Orange County Sheriff's Department has a bias or motive against the defendant in determining the credibility and believability of that witness. You may not consider this evidence for any other purpose.

"It is not a crime for a person to be a member of a gang or to be associated with a person who is a member of a gang; therefore, if a juror, you may not conclude from this evidence that the defendant is a person of bad character because of such membership or association or that the defendant has a disposition to commit any of the crimes charged in the First Superseding Indictment because of such membership or association."

MR. MARRETT: At the risk of taking Mr. Scott's time from him, the only concern that the government has with that instruction is the reference to Orange County Sheriff's Department specifically. But to the extent that the Court gives the instruction, the government would ask that it just say "any witnesses" generally.

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I don't have a problem with that.
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                      THE COURT:
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                      MR. SCOTT:
                                  I actually agree with that, believe it
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          or not.
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                      THE COURT: Okay. Any witness -- okay. (Reading:)
                      "You may consider this evidence only for the
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                limited purposes of determining whether any witness
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                has a bias or motive against the defendant in
                determining the credibility and believability of
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                that witness. You may not consider this evidence
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                for any other purpose.
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                      "It is not a crime for a person to be a
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                member of a gang or to be associated with a person
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                who is a member of a gang; therefore, if a juror,
                you may not conclude from this evidence that the
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                defendant is a person of bad character because of
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                such membership or association or that the
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                defendant has a disposition to commit any of the
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                crimes charged in the First Superseding Indictment
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                because of such membership or association."
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                Good?
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                      MR. MARRETT: Yes.
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                      MR. SCOTT: Here's my thought, Your Honor.
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          with the change as to the sheriff and making it more general.
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          I would ask at the risk of this being surplusage, I would like
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          it to say, "You may or may not hear evidence of Aryan
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Brotherhood and" --
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                     THE COURT: Okay.
                     MR. SCOTT: I mean --
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                                  I don't have a problem with that.
                     THE COURT:
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                                  I guess that's implicit in the word
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                     MR. SCOTT:
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          "may," but I kind of like that better.
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                     THE COURT:
                                  Okay. "If on the jury, you may or may
          not hear evidence."
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                     MR. SCOTT: And I understand why the Court proposes
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          it, but, you know, to the extent that it's Mr. Govey's
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          prerogative, if it is, my suggestion would be starting with "It
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          is not a crime" down. I would ask that we sort of take that
          part of it under advisement. And if there comes a time during
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          the trial when evidence actually comes in and actually
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          suggests, you know, that that is -- that is the state of
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          affairs as to Mr. Govey, then we consider whether we want to
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          give it then.
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                The reason I say that is I think the -- I think the
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          research and trial dynamics suggests that what you spent a lot
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          of time talking about in voir dire gives certain signals to the
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          jury. My concern is that the subtext is that the jury will
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          instantly say, "Okay, I get it. Mr. Govey is a white
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          supremacist," or "I get it. Mr. Govey is a PENI or Aryan
          Brotherhood member, " and that will set -- you know, as a -- I
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          think hopefully was demonstrated at the last court date, I
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          think there's some dispute about that. Certainly Mr. Govey
          doesn't admit.
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                     THE COURT: And I understand that.
                     MR. SCOTT: So maybe I'm overtalking this, but I
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          would prefer not to have everything from "It's not a crime"
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          down, because it sort of suggests that it's a subtle issue.
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          Not intentionally, but that's the subtext that Mr. Govey is, in
          fact, a gang member.
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                     THE COURT: First of all, I am very open to getting
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          rid of it, especially if -- this whole instruction is for
          Mr. Govey. And if you don't want it, of course I'm going to do
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     12
          that. And I'm not trying to sell you, I'm just trying to
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          explain my position.
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                In cases that I've had dealing with gangs, and Mr. Tenley
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          is in the audience, we had one just recently with him dealing
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          with the Bloods, gang evidence is a hot topic. Most people are
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          familiar with them. To my knowledge, in my experience, most
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          people are -- a lot of people are familiar with Public Enemy
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          Number One or the Aryan Brotherhood. And most, but not all,
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          that's not a positive thing. And I -- I'm concerned about
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          that. For Mr. Govey's perspective is I don't want to sugarcoat
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          it, I want to hit it head on.
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                In the case that I had with Mr. Tenley dealing with the
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          Bloods, the defense lawyers were very adamant with me that that
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          be in there because they wanted to really have some comfort
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that any juror on this case is not going to use that against their client. And if it's not hashed out and brought front and center, then you won't know that.

You know, it's very seldom that you're going to get any person, Mr. Scott, to say, "Yeah, I have a bias against the Bloods. I have a bias against the white supremacists." And if people have very strong, negative feelings about Public Enemy Number One, the Aryan Brotherhood, you need -- Mr. Govey and you need to know that. And unless you talk about it, you're not going to know that.

So again, I don't want to come off like I'm trying to convince you to keep it in, I'm just trying to say, you know, if this is an issue for people, unless you bring it up and you hit it head on -- because that language says, "You can't use this against him. Are you going to have a problem with that?" Because if you are, you need to tell me now. You need to tell the lawyers now.

"Well, you know, actually I am. They scare me. And if Mr. Govey is associated with it, he scares me." That's not a juror you want.

MR. SCOTT: Well, I agree and I appreciate the Court articulating that. I do think that we -- I do think that it's worthwhile to explore this. I guess my thinking was that by raising this at all, that's certainly -- I hope we'll begin to kind of begin that conversation and smoke out some of these

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          issues in a jury selection. I was just concerned -- as I said,
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          I was concerned about it being a foregone conclusion that he,
          in fact, was or is, you know, a member of either of these
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          organizations. Because I don't know that the evidence supports
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          that or -- and certainly it will be disputed evidence if that
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          was.
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                     THE COURT: Well, like I said, I'm not even going to
          try to talk about it. I think we should add "may or may not."
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          The more neutral and objective that we can do it, the better.
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          Again, it's that bracketed language you want me to put in
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          brackets. I'm just worried to seriously address this issue,
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          you're going to need to inquire.
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                And then I don't want the whole jury pool tainted, so I
          want to make it -- you know, what makes this country great is
     14
03:06PM 15
          we do have that First Amendment. And Mr. Govey and all of us
     16
          have a constitutional right to associate with whoever we want,
     17
          and that cannot be used against him. And I like to think most,
     18
          but not all, most people buy into that. But there are some
     19
          people that don't. And if one of those people who doesn't buy
03:07PM 20
          into this is in that box, I think we all need to know it. And
      21
          I say "all," even though it's going to be prejudicial to
     22
          Mr. Govey, the government has to have a good record, and I want
     23
          to make sure I do my job.
      24
                     MR. SCOTT: Well, the Court had proposed some pretty
03:07PM 25
          strong language in terms of not holding this against, you know,
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Mr. Govey or only using it in certain ways. What if it was,
      1
       2
          you know, "any party or witness" or words to that effect?
                     THE COURT: I just don't know if we can do it that
       3
          way because the concern is, and you'll see the model
       4
03:08PM
      5
          instructions, is the prejudice against the defendant.
       6
          know, I'm not worried about a prejudice against the government.
       7
                     MR. SCOTT: My thought is that we can still remove
          the, you know, "it's not a crime" and all that, but just ask if
       8
          people have very strong feelings. Or if they do hear evidence
03:08PM 10
          and we don't yet know what if any evidence it will be, is this
     11
          going to -- does anyone have strong emotional reactions, is it
     12
          going to be difficult for them to sit on this case? We can do
     13
          all the regular things without directly suggesting that, in
          fact, Mr. Govey is in this situation himself.
     14
03:08PM 15
                     THE COURT: Well, why don't we just table it for a
     16
          few minutes. Why don't we talk about any other issues you
     17
          have. I don't think you addressed the brass knuckles or what I
     18
          call the gang markings. You call them prejudicial markings,
     19
          but I think it's the white supremacist or gang.
03:09PM 20
                     MR. SCOTT: Yeah, I don't know if I have a great
      21
          deal to add about the brass knuckles on the papers. I would --
     22
          you know, one thing I would point out under our 403 analysis is
     23
          it strikes me, at the risk of being cynical, that if this was
      24
          so probative and so helpful, I would have expected that we
03:09PM 25
          would have seen it in the government's initial 404(b) motions
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1
          where they did move affirmatively to admit a number of other
          documents, and I would have expected to see it in Agent Paris's
       2
       3
          initial Rule 16 disclosure.
                It sort of smacks as -- it smacks of the notion that, you
       4
          know, the priors didn't come into evidence, and so now there's
03:09PM
      5
       6
          a stretch for the brass knuckles. Maybe I'm being cynical, but
       7
          that's how it looks and that's how it appears to the defense.
          So I think if nothing else under 403, it should be excluded.
       8
                In terms of -- you know, in terms of his name, Joey Govey,
03:10PM 10
          I think -- we're not disputing that there's any number of
      11
          different items that do belong to him in that room. And so I
      12
          think the additional probative value of the brass knuckles
      13
          themselves are some of these inflammatory markings I don't
      14
          think withstand a 403 analysis.
03:10PM 15
                      THE COURT: Are you going to be disputing that he
      16
          occupied the room?
      17
                     MR. SCOTT: No, his stuff was in there. His jacket
      18
          was in there. No, we're not going to dispute that.
      19
                     THE COURT:
                                  Okay.
03:10PM 20
                     MR. SCOTT: I think that's a different thing in
      21
          saying that every single thing that was in that room belonged
      22
          to him.
                     THE COURT:
      23
                                  Specifically the computer?
      24
                     MR. SCOTT:
                                  Yeah, there is going to be a fight about
03:10PM 25
          the computer. And I'll say right now, too, there's not going
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1
          to be a fight that he possessed individual bills too.
          just is what it is. It was in his wallet. He was arrested on
       2
       3
          a different occasion within (sic) his wallet. I think that's
          different than saying that he was the person that was
       4
          manufacturing them frankly. So I think that's where more the
03:11PM
      5
       6
          dispute is going to be rather than "I didn't know there was any
       7
          bills in here" type of defense.
                With that, I wanted to -- so I don't want to get ahead of
       8
          the Court's list, we did want to provide sort of a discovery
03:11PM 10
          update to the Court as much for the record as for anything
     11
          else, but that's what I have in terms of the Court's list right
     12
          now.
                     THE COURT: Okay. Well, Mr. Marrett, anything else
     13
          you want to add to these motions in the instructions?
     14
03:11PM 15
                     MR. MARRETT: Just two points briefly, Your Honor.
          I guess first as to the instruction, I think it's -- the
     16
     17
          instruction is for the defense. I think it's, you know, their
     18
          call as to whether they want to have that in or not. I think
     19
          it is appropriate to have it in there, but the government
03:12PM 20
          doesn't have an objection to taking it out.
      21
                     THE COURT:
                                 They want it out.
     22
                     MR. MARRETT: If the defense asks for it, right.
     23
                     THE COURT: Okay. Well, Mr. Scott, you want it out?
      24
                     MR. SCOTT: Yes, Your Honor.
03:12PM 25
                     THE COURT: So then it's just going to be -- let me
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1
          read it so we're all in agreement, because this is going to
          be -- I'm going to say this during jury selection. (Reading:)
       2
       3
                      "If on the jury, you may or may not hear
                evidence regarding Public Enemy Number One, the
       4
03:12PM
      5
                Aryan Brotherhood and other street or prison gangs,
       6
                you may consider this evidence only for the limited
       7
                purposes of determining whether any witness has a
                bias or motive against the defendant in determining
       8
                the credibility and believability of that witness.
03:12PM 10
                You may not consider this evidence for any other
      11
                purpose."
      12
                     MR. MARRETT: Government has no objection to that
          form of the instruction.
      13
      14
                     MR. SCOTT: Yes, Your Honor.
03:13PM 15
                     THE COURT:
                                  That's good. Okay. That's what I will
      16
          do during jury selection. It will also be the one that I will
      17
          give before trial. It will probably be the one that I give
      18
          during trial before this evidence comes in. And I will -- we
      19
          can talk about what the instruction should read at the end of
03:13PM 20
          the case after we've heard all the evidence. And maybe this
      21
          evidence might -- maybe this language might have to be added if
      22
          we're concerned too much of it came in.
      23
                     MR. MARRETT: Understood, Your Honor. So the other
      24
          two points that I wanted to address on the first -- the
03:13PM 25
          defense's Daubert motion, I think defense is mischaracterizing
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1
          a little bit what I anticipate our expert's testimony to be.
                                                                         Ι
       2
          think that our expert will testify that his -- what he
          understands to be a personal-use quantity is based on his
       3
          experience interviewing folks who have been arrested or who
       4
          have been cooperating witnesses or that have been confidential
03:14PM
      5
       6
          informants. So I think it is going to be testimony from his
       7
          personal knowledge and training and experience.
                I don't -- I think the defense is suggesting that he's
       8
          making some sort of inferential, just ad hoc double the dosage
03:14PM 10
          amount, and I don't anticipate that to be what the testimony
     11
          is. And I'm not sure if the Court had another concern about
     12
          that type of testimony.
                     THE COURT: Well, I guess we'll just have to be --
     13
     14
          what I was hoping is we could avoid a Daubert hearing. But
          again, there's this one specific amount that if you are at that
03:14PM 15
     16
          or below, it's for personal use. And if you're above it, it's
     17
          for distribution. That, I'm having a problem with, because --
     18
                     MR. MARRETT: No, I know.
     19
                     THE COURT: -- that is totally inconsistent with my
03:15PM 20
          knowledge and experience. I'm not a DEA agent.
     21
                     MR. MARRETT: My thing is the testimony is not going
     22
          to be some bright line that if you have more than this amount,
     23
          it's always for distribution. If you have less, it's always
      24
          for personal use. I think it's going to be testimony about
03:15PM 25
          what in his training and experience he sees as the type of
```

quantities that are personal-use-type quantities and the type of quantities that are distribution-type quantities.

And I think, you know, my understanding is that this is precisely the same type of testimony that the defense is anticipating its expert to offer. So I'm not sure what the defense objection is to that type of testimony. It's going to be based on training, experience, interviews with the arrestees, cooperating witnesses, confidential informants, investigations, surveillance, those type of things.

THE COURT: Well, the way you just said it there, I didn't have a problem with.

Mr. Scott, do you have a problem with the way he said it? Sounds like he's saying he's going to do the opposite -- I mean have the opposite testimony, but on -- in the exact same format that you were planning with your expert.

MR. SCOTT: Well, I can tell you what I read in terms of testimony and other cases. And I can represent to the Court that time and again the agent says, "Well, the DEA considers 1/20th of a gram to be a standard dosage. But accounting for tolerance and for addiction, my opinion is it's 1/10th of a gram."

Now whether at Mr. Marrett's behest this time, he will say -- and this is based on me talking with a whole bunch of addicts and users over the years, I suppose that's fine, but I think we need to have that *Daubert* hearing to see where he's

03:16PM 25

03:16PM 15

03:15PM

03:16PM 10

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1
          actually obtained that information from. Because, you know,
          again, he's -- I'm just relying on the transcripts I've read
       2
       3
          already, he says, you know, a tenth of a gram is, in my mind, a
       4
          personal use amount.
                I've even seen him testify on some occasions that in his
03:17PM
       6
          view people wouldn't really buy or have more than just a couple
       7
          uses at a time because it's easy to get meth. And so there
          wouldn't be a reason to do that. I mean, I've seen him. It
       8
          depends on the outset, but I've seen him give that exact kind
03:17PM 10
          of testimony. So I have my concerns, I'm trying to head it off
     11
          by making my record. And I think -- you know, I think we do
     12
          need to have a Daubert hearing if he's going to opine on what a
     13
          standard dose is or personal use at a time or in a day amount
     14
          is.
03:17PM 15
                     THE COURT: Okay. We need to schedule a Daubert
          hearing, then. Do we want to do this during trial or do we
     16
     17
          want to do it Monday?
     18
                     MR. SCOTT: I'm at the Court's convenience.
     19
          coming up here this weekend, so I'll be here. Whatever's good
          for the Court.
03:18PM 20
      21
                     MR. MARRETT: I'm going to have to confer with
     22
          Special Agent Paris to see what his availability is.
     23
                     THE COURT: Okay.
      24
                     MR. MARRETT: And, Your Honor, I would also --
03:18PM 25
          because it does seem to me that this is -- that Special Agent
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1
          Paris's testimony is going to be the exact same testimony based
       2
          on the same type of experience-type bases as the defense's
          expert. So I think if we're going to have a Daubert hearing
       3
       4
          into the bases of these opinions, I think equally the defense's
03:18PM
      5
          expert should be subject to the same Daubert hearing.
       6
                     THE COURT:
                                 That's fair.
                                                Okay. So it's going to
       7
          have to be mutual. And you sure you guys want to do this? I
       8
          mean --
                     MR. MARRETT: Well, Your Honor, I don't think a
03:18PM 10
          Daubert hearing is necessary. I think that the bases for the
      11
          testimony are adequate. I think Special Agent Paris's training
      12
          and his experience investigating and arresting and interviewing
      13
          folks who both distribute and use methamphetamine, I think, is
          an adequate basis to testify based on that experience what he
      14
03:19РМ 15
          has seen as distribution versus personal-use quantities.
      16
                I'm not exactly aware of the precise testimony that
      17
          Mr. Scott is referring to in his prior cases, but I think there
      18
          is probably a context to it as to what was the question that
      19
          was asked, how far did the line of questioning go into what
03:19PM 20
          were the bases for that opinion, "Is that an average opinion?"
      21
          "Is that an opinion about every single time that you've seen
      22
                And I think we can explore that during the trial as to
      23
          what his bases for his opinions are, and I think that will, I
      24
          think, elicit that it's based on a proper training,
03:20PM 25
          experience --
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1
                     THE COURT: What's training -- I guess, but given
       2
          there's been a defense objection, I got to go through the
       3
          Daubert. I don't want to go through it, but I don't want
          to mess up the record, create a record for appeal.
       4
03:20PM
                If what you're saying is true, I agree with you. But the
          way Mr. Scott presented it earlier, it sounded like -- and
       6
       7
          maybe this is unfair characterization, if it's doctors
          prescribe 1/20th of a gram, and -- well, that's a legal
       8
          prescription, what the heck does that have to do with what
03:20PM 10
          people use? You're commingling apples and oranges.
     11
                     MR. MARRETT: And I don't think that -- and I want
     12
          to be clear, I'm not disputing that there may have been
     13
          testimony about that before because my understanding is that
     14
          the DEA does have -- methamphetamine is a Schedule II
03:21PM 15
          substance. There are medical uses for it. There is a sort of
     16
          medically accepted dosage amount.
     17
                But I don't -- I don't anticipate that the medically
     18
          accepted dosage amount is going to be the basis for his
     19
          testimony as to what the street use amount is, which is, I
03:21PM 20
          think that's the connection that Mr. Scott is suggesting
      21
          occurs. And my understanding is that Special Agent Paris's
     22
          testimony about what a street use amount is is going to be
     23
          based upon his training and experience and those bases.
      24
                     THE COURT: All right. Well, Mr. Scott, you want a
03:21PM 25
          Daubert hearing? You still think it's necessary?
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MR. SCOTT: Yes, it is, Your Honor.
       1
       2
                     THE COURT: Both experts? All right. So we got to
       3
          schedule it. We don't have much time left. Do you want to do
       4
          it during trial or before?
                     MR. SCOTT: I'm happy to do it during trial if we
03:22PM
      5
          need to. Again, I know a lot of this is coming in and I do
       6
       7
          appreciate the Court's patience. I hope I'm speaking for both
          of us, we're kind of taking it as it comes on a short timeline
       8
          here. We're not trying to leave things at the last minute.
03:22PM 10
          It's just -- I get it.
     11
                So like I said, I can do it Monday. I can do it after --
     12
          I don't want to burden the staff, but I can do it before jury
          trial day, after the jury trial day, really whenever the Court
     13
     14
          would like.
03:22PM 15
                     THE COURT: Okay. When were you planning on calling
     16
          Agent Paris?
     17
                     MR. MARRETT: I suppose depending on whether we get
     18
          through more than one witness on Tuesday, I would anticipate
     19
          probably Wednesday afternoon.
03:22PM 20
                     THE COURT: So we need to do this, then, Monday
          afternoon or Tuesday afternoon. So why don't you both confer.
      21
     22
          Confer with your experts and see when we can do it.
     23
                      (Court and clerk conferred off the record.)
      24
                     THE COURT: Okay. So Monday at 3 o'clock or
03:23PM 25
          Tuesday, what -- we'll pick the jury hopefully pretty early in
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1
          the morning. Hopefully by the end of the morning we'll have
       2
          our jury picked, and then we'll have one witness. So we'll
       3
          probably be breaking at no later than 4:30. So it's either
          Monday at 3:00 or Tuesday, sounds like 5 o'clock.
       4
                     MR. MARRETT: I'll confer with Special Agent Paris
03:23PM
      5
       6
          and let the Court know as soon as possible. And will we be
       7
          doing the defense expert simultaneously, at the same time?
                     THE COURT: Or, you know, if you want to wait till
       8
          later when the defense is going to call its expert.
03:24PM 10
          hopefully, whatever we do for your expert, it's going to be the
     11
          same for the defense expert. I'm not going to restrict the
     12
          government's expert and then allow the defense to talk about
     13
          these things or raise them in. So it's going to be equal.
     14
                     MR. MARRETT: Understood, Your Honor.
03:24PM 15
                     THE COURT: So I don't know how you want to proceed
     16
          that way. And I'm an optimistic guy. Maybe -- I still think
          you should meet and confer on this. And I'm not saying you
     17
     18
          have to script your entire testimony, but share with each other
     19
          the kind of questions you're going to ask and see if you can
03:24PM 20
          resolve this. Because you're going to be tired, and I want you
      21
          focusing in on your questions and your opening statements and
     22
          your closing arguments as opposed to having to do two runs --
     23
          dry runs of your experts in the evening.
      24
                     MR. MARRETT: Understood. I will speak with
03:25PM 25
          Mr. Scott, see if we can resolve this in advance of that.
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1
          otherwise, I'll let the Court know as soon as possible about
       2
          the availability of Special Agent Paris.
       3
                     THE COURT: Right. Again, I stand by what I said
          earlier. Each side's expert should be able to say based on
       4
03:25PM
      5
          their experience and training, this is the amounts that is for
       6
          our personal use when you're doing it on any one given
       7
          occasion. And each can talk about, "Well, what's the lowest
          amount of quantity of drugs that you've seen for distribution?"
       8
          "What's the highest amount of drugs that you've seen for
03:26PM 10
          personal consumption? And explain that." Well, they don't
     11
          want to have to buy every time they take a hit or ingest it, so
     12
          they keep a supply. And they'll be able to explain what it is.
     13
                But if I'm hearing testimony from either expert that this
     14
          is based on scientific medical data, then I'm becoming very
03:26PM 15
          suspect. Because I've done this a long time and my
     16
          understanding is it's not scientific, it's based on experience.
     17
          It's not a scientific medical principle.
     18
                     MR. MARRETT: And I think I generally agree with
     19
          that, and I anticipate that's what our expert's testimony will
          be. But I will meet and confer with Mr. Scott on it.
03:26PM 20
      21
                     THE COURT: I appreciate it.
     22
                     MR. MARRETT: The other point I wanted to bring up
     23
          is as far as the defense's ability to get into potential
      24
          punishment or the difference between federal and state
03:27PM 25
          Sentencing Guidelines, with the witnesses for purposes of bias
```

or motive, the government would still ask that the Court exclude any reference to specific punishments, the specific in terms of imprisonment or potential specific punishments that can be imposed. I think the defense can cross-examine the witnesses for their bias based on their knowledge of, you know, generally the differences between state and federal sentences without referencing the specific sentences that might apply in a federal versus state case.

THE COURT: I'm going to deny that with the understanding that the witness in this instance, it sounds like we're talking about Investigator Beeman, that he is aware of what those mandatory minimums are and that played a factor in his analysis purportedly recommending that the feds take the case.

MR. MARRETT: Well, and just for the record, I want to be clear, Your Honor, that we're making this motion also under 403, that it's prejudicial evidence. It's potentially misleading the jury as to what the punishment may be in this case. And what's really probative as to what the Court is suggesting is bias or motive is whether he knew there are greater sentences in Federal Court versus State Court. Defense can reference that without referencing the specific sentences.

THE COURT: I understand, but it's denied. Again, assuming that this punishment in these Sentencing Guidelines are mandatory minimums was something that Investigator Beeman

03:28PM 15

03:27PM

03:27PM 10

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1
          was aware of. And I would expect Mr. Scott would not ask a
          question about that unless he has a good-faith basis and
       2
       3
          believing that Investigator Beeman knew about that.
       4
                     MR. MARRETT: I'm just checking off my list to see
          if there's anything else. I don't have anything else to
03:29PM
      5
       6
          address with the Court.
                     THE COURT: So I think we've discussed all my
       7
          issues.
       8
                I think, Mr. Scott, you wanted to give me an update on
03:29PM 10
          discovery. But before we get to that, so the ball's in
          counsel's court to confer, see if they can resolve this.
     11
     12
          they can't, to propose a Daubert hearing schedule. And I'm
     13
          going to need to know that within the next two days. I want to
          know no later than Thursday.
     14
03:29РМ 15
                     MR. SCOTT: Yes, Your Honor. As we were sitting
     16
          here, I sent my expert an e-mail asking if he could be
     17
          available either Monday at 3 o'clock or Tuesday at 5 o'clock,
     18
          and I'll report back as soon as I hear. And if -- and I told
     19
          him we would make that happen, you know, under CJA and
03:30PM 20
          everything if he needs to come up here an extra time. And if
     21
          he's testifying somewhere else, then maybe if it's acceptable
     22
          to the government he'll need to accomplish that hearing before
     23
          he goes on the witness stand. Or maybe we end up both putting
      24
          our pistols down and backing away expertwise if it comes to
03:30PM 25
          that.
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1
                     THE COURT: For what it's worth, that's my hope.
       2
          Because I see in both sides' interest to get this testimony in.
       3
          And I mean that sincerely. I just sense now -- you guys know
          the case much better, but the real fight is going to be is this
       4
03:30PM
      5
          personal use or distribution? And both experts, I think, the
       6
          jury is going to want to hear from. There's not many cases
       7
          where I think expert testimony is really critical, but I think
          it's going to be quite important in this case.
       8
                Just for planning purposes, has Mr. Govey made a decision
03:31PM 10
          about whether he's going to testify or not, or is he still
     11
          keeping that open?
     12
                     MR. SCOTT: The proverbial game day decision, Your
          Honor. So we're -- we don't know.
     13
     14
                     THE COURT: I think, again, please confer, because I
03:31PM 15
          don't want to have to hear the testimony four times; right?
     16
          Dry run for each expert and then hear it again in trial.
     17
                     MR. SCOTT: Understood, Your Honor.
     18
                In terms of discovery, there's a couple items I wanted to
     19
          put on the record. I did see the order that the Court issued
03:31PM 20
          regarding in camera documents, what we've been referring to
      21
          here as the Frosio file. I met and conferred with the
     22
          government. I have been advised and absolutely accept the
     23
          representation that what the Court has ordered disclosed was in
      24
          a rather large batch of discovery that --
03:32PM 25
                     THE COURT: This thick. That's what I was given.
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MR. SCOTT: Court's holding his finger up about two,
       1
       2
          two and a half inches?
       3
                     THE COURT: Wasn't it, Mr. Marrett? Was about this
          thick?
       4
03:32PM
      5
                     MR. MARRETT: I believe it was about 50 or 60 pages,
       6
          if I remember correctly.
       7
                     THE COURT: I think it was more than 50 or 60 pages
          there. Was a lot of fluff, but --
       8
                     MR. SCOTT: So I've been told that I received that,
03:32PM 10
          that it was in a kind of a larger batch of other things as
      11
          well. My paralegal is going through that as we speak. But I
      12
          did want to make clear that I did -- I asked the government and
      13
          was told that what they provided to the Court and have
      14
          subsequently provided to us was given to them by the District
03:32PM 15
          Attorney's Office.
      16
                And just in conferring with Mr. Govey, I'm made to
      17
          understand that the file that the district attorney had on this
      18
          Mr. Frosio apparently is a different file than what the special
      19
          handling unit or the Orange County Sheriff's Department
03:33PM 20
          maintained for Mr. Frosio. And I've been trying to sort of
      21
          describe that distinction, but I wanted to put it again on the
      22
          record that we are trying to obtain as well the Orange County
      23
          Sheriff's Department's Frosio file. So I say that for the
      2.4
          government's benefit.
03:33PM 25
                You know, and that's the specific file for what it's
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worth, that Judge Goethals' order disclosed — and then almost immediately the case against Mr. Govey was dismissed in State Court. The parties differ on the significance of that, but chronologically that is how it happened. So it's that sheriff's deputy file that we continue to be pressing for.

One additional discovery request I did want to make is that in arguing the vindictive prosecution motion, the government, at least from my perspective, seemed to not quarrel with the idea that there were some conversations between Mr. Beeman — Investigator Beeman and counterparts on the federal side that eventually made their way up to the decision of whether or not to charge him.

And I do agree as a general matter, the attorney's decision to charge or not to charge, that's kind of beyond the ambit of what we're doing here. But I didn't hear objection or contradiction of the notion, which has always been my belief — my information or belief that Investigator Beeman, you know, did, in fact, take some affirmative steps to pitch this case, to put it colloquially, to his federal counterparts.

And if I can be even more specific, it is my information and belief that ATF Agent Sanders, who is in the back of the courtroom, I understand him to be functioning as the case agent. He's been at every court date in this case. I believe that Investigator Beeman made overtures and made communications with Agent Sanders in an effort to have this case brought over

03:34PM 20

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1 federally. 2 So in light of at least what I interpreted as sort of not 3 quarreling that that happened on the part of the government, I would ask for any, you know, communications, whether it be, you 4 know, e-mail or text or memorialization of that effort on 03:35PM 5 6 Investigator Beeman's part specifically to Mr. Sanders -- to 7 Agent Sanders -- excuse me -- or to any other persons on the federal side of the fence. For the reasons that the Court 8 stated before, I do think that that goes towards our theory of 03:35PM 10 the case vis-à-vis Investigator Beeman. So that's my request. 11 THE COURT: And I think, Mr. Marrett, what I want 12 you to do is do an investigation to see if there are -- before 13 you decide whether you're going to fight it, is there any documents out there that the agent has reflecting communication 14 03:36РМ 15 with Mr. Beeman that are relevant? 16 MR. MARRETT: Understood. And I do want to make 17 clear for the record that my failure to comment on that is not 18 me not objecting to it or agreeing that those occurred, I don't 19 have information as to whether that occurred or not. But I 03:36РМ 20 will look into it before deciding whether we're going to agree 21 or litigate whether that's discoverable. 22 THE COURT: Right.

MR. MARRETT: The only other piece that I just wanted to put on the record for the Court is since we're -- Mr. Scott brought up discovery update is just to put on the

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          record -- and I know the Court's not micromanaging discovery,
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          but just to put on the record that the government is in the
       3
          process of reviewing additional documents that it's going to
          produce to the defense and is prioritizing the documents for
       4
03:36PM
      5
          the witnesses that the government intends to call for
       6
          Investigator Beeman who the defense has suggested they've --
       7
          they have an intent to call as well as some search terms that
          the defense has proposed to the government as well. So we're
       8
          in the process of doing that as expeditiously as we can in
03:37PM 10
          advance of trial. So I want to put that on the record.
      11
                     THE COURT: I appreciate that.
      12
                     MR. MARRETT:
                                    There were just a couple things that
          I -- just miscellaneous items that we haven't discussed in
      13
      14
          other pretrial conferences, and I want to know what the Court's
03:37PM 15
          preferences were.
      16
                As far as things like having the drugs in the courtroom,
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          we plan on having them in the courtroom with the agent at
      18
          counsel table and for the witnesses to -- for the case agent to
      19
          maintain custody and control of those, show them to any
03:37PM 20
          witnesses and maintain custody of them in the courtroom.
      21
          that the Court's general practice or --
      22
                     THE COURT: Pretty much, yes. Evidence like that, I
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          would want the agent to keep control of it. I'm a little bit
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          nervous of having drugs passed around to the jury just for the
03:38PM 25
          simple fact, I don't want any liability or anybody saying
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anything seeped through any of the material and got in their skin or their blood system, if you follow me. If there's irritation or burning, I don't want any of that. So I'm not sure that we're going to need to pass around any package of drugs.

For example, in cases with firearms, the firearm has

been -- all ammunition is taken out, it's been disarmed, and the firearm is passed around the jurors. Or jurors, if they want, they can come up and hold it. Our -- what are you suggesting in this case that you want to do? Are you envisioning just showing the jury the drugs, or are you actually envisioning handing it to them and that they can pass it around?

MR. MARRETT: And I don't intend to hand out the drugs to the jury. My image in this is the case agent, the witness on the stand, we have pictures of the drugs that we can show to the jury.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. MARRETT: So that would be my anticipation is just for identification of the physical exhibit.

Relatedly there is the counterfeit or the ultra obligations in this case as well as some of the templates and other items of evidence that we'll be introducing. But I do intend to ask the Court for permission to have the jury be able to handle those and pass those around.

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                     THE COURT: That would be fine.
                     MR. MARRETT: The only other thing I want to update
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          the Court on is I think we'll be filing an amended witness list
          today. I anticipate calling two additional, very short
       4
          witnesses to testify, and we'll submit that updated witness
03:39PM
      5
       6
          list today.
       7
                I think in our trial brief we updated the trial estimate
          to three days. It's not due to the addition of these two
       8
          witnesses, it's due to the length of the cross-examination that
03:40PM 10
          we experienced during the hearing last week. I think it was a
     11
          little more expansive than what I had anticipated in our
          original trial estimate. So just for planning purposes for the
     12
          Court, I think that's -- our revised estimate would be three
     13
     14
          days.
03:40PM 15
                     THE COURT: I was thinking of telling the potential
          jurors that the trial is going to be four to six days. Is that
     16
          still a fair estimate?
     17
     18
                     MR. MARRETT: I think that's a fair estimate as long
     19
          as -- I believe it was two to three days is what the defense
03:40PM 20
          had estimated for their defense case.
     21
                     THE COURT: But as you're preparing for it,
     22
          Mr. Scott now, you know even more, do you think you can do it
     23
          in two days?
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                     MR. SCOTT: I do. And, in fact, I think two days
03:41PM 25
          would be the conservative kind of the outside goalpost.
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                While we're talking scheduling, I don't mean to interrupt,
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          but I wanted to flag for the Court, I think it's entirely
       3
          possible that this will be to the jury by Tuesday, February 6.
       4
          I think that would be the sixth trial day which, again, I think
03:41PM
      5
          is definitely an outside estimate. But I wanted to let the
       6
          Court know Murphy's law being what it is, I'm scheduled for
       7
          oral argument before the Ninth Circuit Tuesday morning at 9:30.
          It's just here in Pasadena. I say "here," but it's up in
       8
          Pasadena.
03:41PM 10
                If the jury is deliberating already, my intention is to
     11
          have a colleague there for that couple-hour block in case
     12
          something happens with the jury. But if -- and I think it's
     13
          very unlikely that we'll still be taking testimony or doing
     14
          anything like that. But I wanted to alert everyone of that
          potential scheduling conflict at the front end and hopefully
03:41PM 15
     16
          it's not something that will end up interrupting.
     17
                     THE COURT: And I appreciate that. And I'm taking
     18
          what you're saying, if the jury is out, that Mr. Govey would be
     19
          comfortable with someone replacing you for that?
03:42PM 20
                     MR. SCOTT: Just in terms of fielding jury notes.
          Yes, it would be Mr. Jimenez that the Court knows.
      21
     22
                     THE COURT: Okay. All right. That's helpful.
     23
          as far as the time estimate -- okay.
      24
                     MR. MARRETT: And I don't have anything further
03:42PM 25
          unless the Court has other issues.
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                     THE COURT: No. Just resolve the Daubert.
       2
                Okay. All right. Well, then, I may see you before the
       3
          second -- excuse me. The trial is going to start the 30th.
          Hopefully I won't. And assuming for the moment I won't see you
       4
          before we start the trial, if you could be here at 8 o'clock.
03:43PM
      5
       6
          Usually the first day the jurors get up here late, but we're
       7
          going to try to get them up here on or before 9 o'clock. But I
          want to be ready to go. Once we're in trial, we'll be starting
       8
          at 8:30. The first day they might be up here a little bit
03:43PM 10
          late. Okay. All right. Thank you.
      11
                     THE COURTROOM DEPUTY: All rise. Court is
      12
          adjourned.
      13
                      (Proceedings concluded at 3:43 p.m.)
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